committee of the two Houses of Parliament Index to Advertisements. has rejected the scheme for a tunnel under the English Channel; but simultaneously with that decision comes the announcement that a plan has been started in Paris to build a bridge across the Straits of Dover. A bridge might not be quite so bad as a tunnel. The French army could hardly start to cross it without being seen from the English end as soon as they began to march, while they might have got half way through a tunnel before being discovered. However, the English will think they would have to keep just as large an army to guard Ensiness Motices. against invasion by bridge as by tunnel, and "ALDERNEY BRAND" there would be the same liability to panic. The anxiety of certain Britons on these points Ice Cream can be kept nard for four hours seems ludicrous at this distance. Moreover, it is difficult to refrain from the thought that the SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

Oures malaria, hay-fever, chills and catarrh; paradise children; trains leave Long Island City at 8:35 a. m. 4:35 p. m.; annex beat frem foot of Pine-st., 4.05 p. m.

mitted suicide. — The joint Parliamentary Committee has reported against the Channel tunnel

talked of. ____ The French Foreign Minister out-

lined the latest attitude of France to the Ton-

quin affair. === The feeling of hostility to the

Vatican is growing in England. ____ The Com-

DOMESTIC .- Delegates to the Pennsylvania Re-

publican State Convention were arriving at Harrisburg yesterday. — Riotous miners at Ely, Vt., were released. — Francis M. Ker, of Chicago,

accused of stealing \$50,000, was brought by detec-

tives to San Francisco. — A testimonial of the Grand Army of the Republic was presented to the

anthorities of Baltimore. = An increase of the

State canals' tonnage was reported. == Electric

light wires were cut by the city electrician of

Chicago. = The National Archery Tournament

began at Laurel Grove, near Cincinnati. === The

ops of the Red River Valley were reported to be

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Monmouth Park

races yesterday were won by Haledon, Eccola, Miss

Woodford, Volusia, Clara B. and Bally. ____ The

mement house inspectors began work in earnest.

Ilderan. ___The first Civil Service examination

under the new law was held at the Post Office.

William Elisworth, the oldest insurance president

in the two cities, died in Brooklyn. === The Mer-

cantile Exchange took action against the trade

ollar. ___ A boy died at Fort Hamilton from

hydrophobia caused by a cat's scratch. = Slight

Jersey City were entertained. === There is talk

value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains).

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in-

Temperature yesterday : Highest, 81°; lowest, 62°;

be a great blow to the defence; but in this case

neither the evidence for the prosecution nor

for the defence seems to be worthy of belief.

Worse wholesale lying, bribery and intimida-

tion have hardly been exposed in a legal pro-

task to perform. If the districts were numeri-

other medical treatment. The doctors, there-

ten hours a day, and do not loiter by any

bedside longer than is absolutely necessary,

each one may be able to make the tour of his

month. Some idea of the dimensions of the

charitable work to be done in this city is

Mr. George Washington Stuart, the cold,

Board of Education, who helped himself to sev-

to have lost his calmness or self-possession even

in flight. If the dispatches are to be believed,

he went directly from this ctiy to Montreal and

registered himself and his wife at a hotel with-

out assuming a fictitious name. Then he con-

cams. He was not even arrested. And yet, at

the time referred to, there were four New-York

They must have been particularly stupid per-

sons, or they must have taken great pains not to find this cool thief. There has been a reor-

tectives in Montreal looking for the tugitive.

one branch of it.

ceeding since the middle ages.

average, 70% .

cludes the ocean postage.

Committee.

pes of the recovery of the burglar wounded in

= The yacht Romeyn beat the Daisy and the

mittee of the House of Lords has made an adverse

report on the Irish Land Act.

ruined owing to a lack of rain.

ject: a railway bridge from France to England is

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. L'The present designs of France in Tonquin, as set forth yesterday by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, are much less am-bitious than they were a few months ago. When the troops were first landed near Ha-Noi French officials declared their intention of as-BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. suming the protectorate of the entire peninsula THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents from Saigon to the Chinese frontier. The province of Tonquin was to be occupied in force, and routes were to be opened into the New-Dork Daily Tribune. Chinese province of Yunnam. Hostile influence was to be driven from the Court of Hué, and the suzerainty of China over Annam was FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY to be denied. But now M. Challemel-Lacour announces that all France wants to do is to occupy the Tonquin delta; that the Republic NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11. has no intention of conquering Annam; but that her treaties must be respected. After THE NEWS THIS MORNING. such a decided modification of the Government's former attitude, it is not to be won-FOREIGN.-The American riflemen made good dered at that M. Paul de Cassagnac made scores at Wimbledon yesterday both in practice and in shooting for prizes. —— An important witness for the defence in the Jewish murder trial has comsome unpleasant remarks in the Chamber of Deputies about the inconsistency of the

Prime Minister.

succeeding well.

THE COMING SPEAKER.

The solicitude of The Herald for Mr. Samuel J. Randall is quite touching to behold. Our contemporary, if we rightly understand the drift of its occasional essays on economic questions, is for the moment quite an earnest advocate of free trade; or if not of absolute free trade, of what is called "revenue reform," which is the same thing practically under a different name. It has been preaching to the Democrats for many months with great diligence the importance of organizing the next House by the election of a pronounced freetrader or revenue-reformer for Speaker, the appointment of a Ways and Means Committee of the same stripe, and then a thorough overhauling of the tariff bill passed by the last Congress. It has not seemed to be particular who the Speaker should be-Carlisle, Cox, Hewitt, Blackburn, Dorsheimer or Springer, so long as he is sound on the tariff question-but it has been very strenuous upon the point that the party must not stultify itself and turn tail on its principles and traditions by electing Randall, who deserted his party on this question in the last Congress, voting with the Republicans for the tariff bill that was passed. Not even The Louisville Courier-Journal has been more positive or more persistent on this subject than The Herald. Whoever else is elected, it must not be Randall. Whatever else the next Congress does or leaves undone, it must not fail to take up the tariff question at the very outset, of reviving the Citizens' movement. = Gold and meet it fairly. Several months ago when Mr. Samuel Cox

82.73 cents. — Stocks were active at declining figures and closed unsettled. who, by the way, continues to be THE TRIB-UNE's candidate-was announcing that he was dieate fair or clear and slightly warmer weather. already as good as elected, and Mr. Carlisle's friends were saying that he also had a sure thing, and Mr. Blackburn was equally confident that he held the winning band, and Mr. Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trav-Springer was prancing round on the edge of ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, affairs, and Mr. Eaton was undergoing groompostpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed ing as a "dark horse," and nobody seemed to know anything about Mr. Randall's chances. to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-THE TRIBUNE took occasion to remark that while all this fuss and flutter were disturbing the surface, Mr. Samuel J. Randall was swim-The prospect is that the Republican State ming deep, and that notwithstanding the confi-Convention at Harrisburg, Penn., to-day will dence of all these other candidates he would be harmonious in working out its nominations. calmly come to the top in December and oc-So far from having its candidates already cupy the Speaker's chair. The Herald, if it did selected, it will be seen by our dispatches from not take precisely the same view, was saga-Harrisburg that the aspirants for office are cious enough to see that there was a growing about four times as numerous as the places to tendency toward Randall-already the strongbe filled. The most interesting part of the est candidate in the list-and that unless proceedings to-day, and the most significant, something desperate were done he would be probably, will be in relation to the platform elected. Within the past fortnight, or since the and the election of a chairman of the State Ohio Democratic State Convention, Mr. Randall's chances have greatly improved. The action of that convention struck the free-The extraordinary trial of the Jews in Nytraders in the face. When the Ohio Demreghbaza, Hungary, on the charge of murdering ocrats dodged the issue they took the life out of a Christian girl, abounds in sensotional feathe free-trade opposition to Randall. Freetures. One of the main witnesses for the detrade newspapers like The Courier-Journal fence, a coachman, has committed suicide. He was the man who stated that he heard the girl that had been most clamorous over their hobby, had to drop the subject so soon as they accepted talking in her house several hours after the time the Ohio platform, and that made an end of the murder is said to have taken place. In an the howl against Randall as a protectionist. ordinary trial the loss of such a witness would

The mouths of the free-traders are closed by

The Herald, nowever, keeps up the fight and

the action of the Uhio Convention.

insists that Randall cannot be nominated, or if nominated cannot be elected. In pursuit of that end and to excite Democratic opposition to him, it suggests that the only way by which he can secure success is by a coalition of Dam-The fifty young physicians who yesterday ocratic and Republican votes. Not being able began the work of looking after the health of to control the ninety-seven votes in the Demthe poor people in this city during this month ocratic caucus necessary for his nomination. and next have neither an easy nor a pleasant the question, it says, is whether he could carry enough votes out of the caucus to give him cally equal in population each would contain with the Republicans a majority, and this it out 20,000 persons to be cared for. Most thinks very doubtful. If, on the other hand, of the occupants of tenement-houses have no he should contrive to get the ninety-seven votes and secure the nomination, The Herald is fore, will have their hands full. If they work confident that there are more than thirty Democrats in the House " who were elected to reform the tariff," who will not vote for him under any circumsiances. He would then have to depend district once at least. There is no doubt that upon the votes of Republicans, of whom " he is these young men will earn their \$100 a openly the favorite," for his success. Its conclusion is that he can only be elected by a coal ition of protectionist Democrats and Republigained from these facts, which pertain only to cans, and in that view of the matter it solemnly informs him that " he has evidently come to a serious turn in his career," and calls upon him to consider it seriously. "It is rumored," The calm, self-possessed secretary of the Brooklyn Herald says, "that he has recently advised with his friends, and in well-informed Demeral hundred thousand dollars in public funds ocratic circles the report goes that he may conabout two years ago and then fled, does not seem "clude to refuse to be a candidate for Speaker, but may accept the place of chairman of the "Appropriations Committee-a post for which "he is eminently fitted, and where his peculiar "tariff policy would not embarrass him." All of which is very neat and pretty, and might suited a lawyer and coolly prepared to resist a catch a younger gudgeon. But Mr. Randall demand for extradition. The demand never

was not born yesterday. The Herald certainly does not lack enterprise, and it surprises us to learn that it has not yet found out that the Ohio Convention "knocked out" the free-trade issue. The party stands now with fts finger on its lip saying "S-h-h-h!" ganization of the detectve force at the Central Mr. Randall will be Speaker by Democratic opposition to having him present in any ca-

votes only. There will be no bolt, nor any discussion of the tariff. And THE TRIBUNE'S only regret is for our poor dear Samuel Cox.

BATTERY OF A TOTAL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

NEW PARTIES AND OLD RUBBISH. The incubation of parties continues. Chicago an Anti-Monopoly Convention has distinguished itself by casting out Kearney, but has not done anything else to distinguish itself or to give life to the addled egg that goes by the name of the Anti-Monopoly party. From Wisconsin comes a report that a National Temperance Convention is presently to be called. It would be strange if some worthy but not very practical men should not be persuaded that the true way to overcome the evils of intemperance is to put up a temperance candidate for the Presidency. And it would be still mere strange if some foxy Democrats, and a host of politicians out of office, should not enthusiastically encourage such a movement. According to the report, it is already certain French get up such projects chiefly to torment that a Temperance candidate for the Presidency will be nominated. One certainly will their neighbors. If that is their plan, they are be unless Democratic schemers have forgotten their familiar methods. A melancholy experience of many years has not yet taught them

> that crooked roads generally lead nowhere. This is a free country. It a man wants to throw away his vote, no one can stop him. The privilege of choosing the rulers of this nation is not forced upon anybody; a man can disfranchise himself if he pleases. But it may be as well, before enlisting in any side-shows for next year, to consider a little what they meas. The tendency of these performances is to divide and fritter away the Republican vote, so that a Democratic candidate may be elected who, on a straight issue between the two great parties, would be overwhelmingly beaten.

There are many sincere men who desire po litical changes not contemplated by either of the two great parties. Nine-tenths of these men are of Republican convictions, for the number of Democrats who intelligently desire any change, except a reversal of the national engine, an undoing of good things done since 1860, is comparatively very small. These advocates of some especial change, being mostly of Republican antecedents, feel displeased because that party does not in all respects meet their wishes. But they are apt to forget one thing-that no real reform of any kind can possibly make any headway, except through Republican agencies, until the Democratic party has been put out of the way. The presence of that party in the political field, with its chronic longing to undo what has been done, makes every new organization for reform impotent and foolish.

The right thing to do new, for men who wish to bring new questions definitely before the people, is to clear away the Democratic rubbish. It blocks all paths that lead forward. stubbornly resists. Its immense power at the South, consolidated by systematic disregard of the principles of free government, imperils the country. When this rubbish can be removed, so that loyal Northern men can divide their votes without danger of producing a disastrous reaction, then new questions can be made the basis of political action. Until then, the "putrid reminiscence" called Democracy will vote to get it out of the way fails to take the only course by which any real reform can be promoted.

A VAIN EFFORT.

The Democratic newspapers of this State are now hard at work endeavoring to make their readers believe that the last Legislature did its duty by the people, was a model of economy and efficiency, and looked out for the interests of the taxpayers rather than those of the taxeaters. When confronted by the cold fact that the State tax leyied by this same Legislature amounts to 3.42 mills on the hundred dollars, as against 2.45 mills last year, they all with one accord begin to cry: " Of course the tax is higher than it was in 1882, but then it must "not be forgotten that the adoption of the free " canal amendments throws the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals upon "the State." This explanation of the increase of taxation would be satisfactory were it not that it was within the power and within the plain duty of the Legislature, by passing the measures recommended by the non-partisan Tax Commission, to raise a sum more than sufficient to defray the cost of free canals, independ-

ent of the State tax. This point these eulogists of the Legislature carefully and persistently ignore. But folks that have taxes to pay do not ignore it, and they can be counted upon to remember it upon election day. The least the friends and admirers of the Legislature of 1883 have to say about it the better for the party that was responsible for it. It flagrantly neglected public interests. It labored with an eye single to partisan advantage. Governor Cleveland went through its main achievement, the Supply bill, and found it so tull of objectionable features, jobs and the like, that before he got through with it one-half of its appropriation of the public moneys had been lopped off. It is easy to conjecture from his course on this leading bill of the session what the Democratic Governor thinks of the genius of this Legislature for prudence and economy.

We presume that the Democratic press will continue to raise the cry of "free canals" all through the coming campaign whenever the subject of the increase of taxation is referred to. But it is not a cry that will deceive any candid voter with a head on his shoulders.

BAD FOR BUTLER.

Governor Butler's advance toward a Presidential nomination cannot be called a triumphal progress. Like the frog in the well, he jumps ahead two steps only to fall back three. He is much further away from a nomination now than he was six months ago. When he entered upon the Governorship he had a considerable following of voters who had supported him chiefly out of curiosity to see how the "old man would act." Their curiosity is more than satisfied. They have seen how he would act, and are in no mood to take further responsibility for such extraordinary conduct. He has not only lost friends at home, but he has failed to gain friends elsewhere and in quarters where he had the most hope of gaining them. He is a most strenuous "friend of the workingman," and spares no effort to aggravate every sympton of conflict between labor and capital. No demagogue in the country has done more dirty work of this sort than the Governor of Massachusetts. His whole administration has been conducted as if he were defending a criminal in a police court and as if the prosecutor were the State itself. Yet he has rolled in the mud for nothing. The workingmen of the country have given

two striking illustrations recently that they take no stock in him. When the Central Labor Union met in this city ten days ago to arrange for their annual picnic in September, a motion was made to appoint Governor Butler orator of the occasion. This was amended by a motion to make him Grand Marshal, but the

pacity was so vicient, and so interspe oarse allusions to "spoons," that the su, member said that he had been asked in 187 to go into a scheme for making Butler the workingmen's candidate for President and had declined. He was opposed to it then and opposed to it now. In the Chicago Anti-Monopoly Convention last week, Governor Butler's name was proposed as a candidate for the Presidency and was voted down by a crushing majority of 82 in a total vote of 124. He was able to muster only 21 votes. He never had any following from the conservative, order-loving classes; if now he is to lose the support of the agitators also, his hope for the Presidency is slim indeed. In fact, there is no support visible in any

quarter now. The Democratic journals of the South declare that if he were to become the Democratic candidate for the Presidency there would be a sudden dissolution of the Solid South and a tremendous increase in the majority of the Republican candidate. Not a good word for him is heard anywhere. His issues are all melting away also. Even his beloved Tewksbury investigation has become a burden. None of his charges have been sustained. All of his witnesses have been shown to be worthless. He tried to prove, among other things, that there had been stealing by the managers, out as he could get no evidence to sustain such a charge, he was forced to let the matter rest by exclaiming in the court of inquiry: "They tole like the devil." Then he lost two bills which had been sent to him by the Legislature, and intimated pretty plainly in a message that they had been stolen by his political enemies, adding that he was investigating the matter. When the investigation resulted in showing that he had dropped them carelessly in the bottom of a hired carrage where they were found by a stable-boy, be did not think it worth while to withdraw 'is insinuation about their being stolen, or to wate how they had been lost. When he accuses State officers for not calling upon him, they are forced to explain that he is so discourteous in his layguage toward them that they prefer to remain away. These are a few of the chief fruits of his administration, and they are clearly not the sort of stuff from which campaign issues are made. He has lost the respect of the respectable and has failed to win the confidence of anybody else. It is our opinion that if he runs for the Presidency next year he will have to nominate himself and " go it alone."

SUNSHINE FOR CONSUMERS. Bright sunshine has been raising grain in the fields, and putting it down in the Chicago Board of Trade. Indeed, the recent helpful weather has put down hogs, pork and lard more than the corn on which the hogs are fed; it has caused a belief that corn will be so plenty Every movement, except one of reaction, it that the surplus can be used up only by a great increase in the raising of hogs. On Monday the decline in pork and lard was large and rapid, and was doubtless accelerated by the reports of yellow fever at the South, but the controlling fact after all is that hogs are sure to be very plenty and cheap if we have another large corn crop. The late reports are all highly favorable. In 1882, according to Bureau estimates, Iowa was but slightly behind Illinois stop every path, and the man who does not in yield of corn, producing 175,000,000 bushels. The July report of the Iowa Agricultural Society affirms that the acreage in corn is 8 per cent greater than in 1882, and that the condition shows a gain of 6 per cent over the last report, with further improvement every day. These estimates would indicate a yield of nearly 200,000,000 bushels in Iowa alone, and the reports from Illinois, which yielded 182,000,000 bushels last year, from Missouri, which yielded 170,000,000 bushels, and from Kansas, which yielded 144,000,000 bushels, are of the same general tenor, though less complete details have as yet been given. Nor are good tidings lacking from Indiana, where the yield last year was 107,000,000 bushels. These five contiguous States produced last year little less than half of the enormous corn crop of the whole country, and though it is too early yet to speak with confidence as to the yield of 1883, excelent reports from these great States give very strong reason to hope for a large crop. Thus ten days of bright, warm weather not

only gladden the hearts of the farmers, not only give promise of cheap and abundant corn bread for the millions to whom that is one chief article of food, but help the consumers of meats everywhere. The pork supply is so important a part of the meat supply that all meats are apt to be cheap when pork is abundant, and dear when the yield of hogs is small. Not in this country only, but in many and distant lands, the price of American hogs is important to a vast number of consumers. Ten days of fine weather in the Mississippi Valley bring cheaper meat to laborers in Europe who may never have eaten American corn; the wires tell the dealers of the fall in pork in American markets, and the dealers make greater haste to lessen their stock on hand. A few speculators are sad when food grows cheaper. But the laboring people all over the Western world have occasion to rejoice. The wheat prospect has been steadily im-

proving on the whole for some time past. In parts of the country the winter wheat is already beginning to be harvested, and a few days more will substantially determine the magnitude of that crop. At latest advices, so marked has been the recent improvement, it does not seem probable that the yield will fall 70,000,000 bushels below that of last year. Against this we have a probable increase in spring wheat, and every week of favorable weather makes that probable increase larger. In parts of Minnesota and Dakota more rain was desired at last accounts, but the outlook in almost every quarter is cheering. The farmers are made glad, too, by great crops of hay, oats and potatoes, so far as can now be learned. On the whole, there is reason to hope that the necessaries of life will be reasonably abundant and cheap for the next twelvemonth.

Dr. B. G. Jenkins, who claims the credit of having predicted the present outbreak of enclera eleven years ago, contends in The Pall Mall Gazette tha the disease which has periodically visited England is not Indian, but Arabian, in origin. The Indian cholera, he says, has uniformly exhausted itself in Russia and Germany, whereas the Arabian in every instauce where Egypt has been attacked has been communicated to England. For example, in March, 1865, the disease broke out in Mecca; in June it appeared in Alexandria, killing 60,000 persons in Egypt within three mouths; nine days after the first death occurred in Alexandria, the pestilence was in France; and in September it was in England. Dr. Jenkins takes the gloomiest view of the present outbreak in Egypt, predicting that before the year closes the disease will be making rayages in every quarter of the globe. The generally accepted theory makes the Ganges the point of origin in every periodical visitation, the outbreaks corresponding to the twelve-year pilgrimages to the Hindoo temples. It is easier in the present instance, it must be admitted, to trace the progress of the disease to Mecca.

It is rumored that owing to the heat the alligators are leaving the South for a cooler latitude. One of them was lately seen in Mill River, near New Haven. It is earnestly to be hoped that the alligators will neglect no precaution that is likely to

promote their health. They will be in great delook to them to furnish all the many tears which the party purposes to shed as it talks ab form " in the Presidential campaign.

We beg leave to remind all those who would fain fice a bird to the mountain or the seashore these days, but who find it inconvenient to leave town, that Cenral Park is always at their disposal. And really the way-at-homes are not greatly to be pitied, seeing that they can daily retire to this magnificent country seat of heirs, with its boundless continuity of shade, its velvet lawns, its wooded walks, its musical fountains. Many a much trumpeted "resort" which is only reached after a long and ex-hausting journey has to such resources of rest and reinvigoration as Centra Park. Admittance free, special provision made for the comfort and amuse-ment of children. It it were not one of our "com mon mercies" there would be no occasion for directing attention to the Park at his time. As it is, we cordially invite all persons who may feel inclined to repine this summer became circumstances not under their control detain then in New-York to be to Central Park and commune with Nature as she there richly and variously manifests herself. If they follow this piece of advice in a happy, contented spirit, they will have small cause to envy any of their fellow-creatures who are summering

elsewhere. McDonald, of Indiana, claims that the delegates from eleven States are in favor of him for President. We are afraid McDonald is like that meneyless Maine lumberman who, according to a neighbor, kept himself in business by "claiming all the logs fleating down stream that didn't happen to be plainly marked."

" Not until the Democratic party," says The Louis ville Courier-Journal, " makes up its mind to let Pennsylvania go to the devil shall we deserve to carry the country." If Pennsylvania ever should decide to go where The Courier-Journal fain would send her, she can gain all necessary information in regard to the place from this same Democratic party. It reached that destination in 1860, and has been trying hard ever since, but without success, to change its post office address.

It is quite evident from the treatment that Civil Service Reform is receiving at the hands of Democratic conventions that the best thing Mr. Pendleton can do, if he desires to retain his standing in the party, is to burn up his bill and make Democracy an abject apology.

The experiment of legislating by means of grand

committees was one of the novelties of procedure sauctioned by the British House of Commons last autumn. The old rules required the House, after reading a measure a second time, to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the considera-tion of details. Under the new rules it is possible to refer a measure after the second reading to Standing Committees such as are generally appointed in legislative bodies the House baving full power to revise the details when a report is made from the committee-room. In April two of these grand committees were named by a Committee of Selection. One of these, the Committee on Trade. completed a fortnight ago its consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, a complex measure containing 150 clauses, and reported it to the Commons. About twenty sittings had been held and an immense mass of detail of a technical nature had been disposed of the most influential members of the committee agreeing that the work had been done exceptionally well. The Patents bill, a measure containing hundred clauses, is now under consideration in the same committee-room, and if it be reported in time tor its passage by both Houses, the new experiment in legislation will be admitted on all sides to be a remarkable success. The second committee has not done so well, the Criminal Appeals bill being reported, but the Criminal Procedure bill having been abandoned owing mainly to its inordinate length, but partly to the reluctance of the Opposition to have the Ministry get credit for legislative industry. The number of Stauding Committees will probably be increased another

PERSONAL.

Turgeneff is rapidly recovering his health and expects seen to be able to revisit Russia. President Eliet, of Harvard, is taking his summer

President Robinson, of Brown University, has cone to Colorado for the remainder of the summer. Pére Hyacinthe Loyson and wife will visit this country in about a month and will remain nearly all the fall and winter.

The Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General, together with several other prominent offi-cials, are sojourning at Havemeyer Point, L. I.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, intends to erect a monument over the grave of the late Bishop Pinckney, of Maryland, in Oak Hill Cemetery. Mr. A. S. Barnes, the well-known publisher of this

city, is a summer dweller at Cottage City, and has just presented a set of prayer-books to Trinity Church at that place. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton was not, as annov-

ing reports have stated, a delegate to the recent Anti-Monopoly Convention in Chicago. He was at the time in Philadelphia, and had nothing to do with the convention whatever. The granite shaft that for more than half a cen

tury marked the grave of Thomas Jefferson has been given to President S. S. Laws, of the Missouri State University, who will place it in the campus of that institution at Columbia. Ex-Senator Simon Cameron is now staying at

Bedford Springs. In his old age his faculties of sight and hearing still remain almost unimpaired, and he waiks about briskly and vigorously without support other than a light stick. Punsters have builded better than they knew or the name of Judge Foraker, Republican candidate

for Governor of Ohio. The family name was, it is said, originally Fouracre, and that form of speiling is still retained by some of the branches. Governor Butler has had his vacht America thoroughly repaired and renovated, and she is now ready for a cruise. He has invited the State Coun-

cil to take a day's outing in her with him as soon as the session's work is over, and the invitation has een unanimously accepted. Mr. Harry Stevens, son of Mrs. Paran Stevens, is himself authority for the statement that his en-

gagement with Miss Jones, daughter of the late George F. Jones, is broken by mutual consent. Mrs. Stevens and her son arrived from Europe on Satur-day, and will go to Newport in about a week.

teacher, to draw out the latent faculties of his pupils, Professor Henry, of Marton, O., who was one of the students at Hiram under Garfield's presidency, relates the following incident: "There was a student who was a good sort of a fellow, but had the name of being terribly dull and stupid. One night Garfield happened to be passing along the outside of the college building when he chanced to notice a light burning in a room in the basement. The hour was late, and Garfield said to himself: 'That boy in there must be a student from the country. I will go in and see him.' He did so, and found the student above mentioned drubbing away as hard as he could preparing his lessons for the morrow. He knew of the boy's thick-headedness, and then and there gave him some good advice. Afterward, when this young man became a teacher, the advice that Garfield gave him served its purpose. He told him to read up in the subject he was to recite upon, and then go to the class and recite what he had read, but not to lecture. Ever after this advice of farfield's was called 'putting a spark of fire into a lump of clay.' The spark kindled, and to-day that same young man is one of the deepest thinkers and one of the best orators in this part of the country." That boy in there must be a student from the

GENERAL NOTES.

One of the advantages on the side of the missionaries in Alaska, says the Rev. S. Hall Young, who has recently returned for a short rest from Fort Wrangel, hes in the fact that the women are in all respects the equals of the men. The principal obstacles to be overcome are superstition and drunkenness. There are at present twenty missionaries in that field and their labor is meeting with a satisfactory reward.

The sixtieth semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New-York appears in another column. It shows that on July 1 the cash assets of the company were \$7,171,270 82, distributed as follows: Cash Capital, \$8,000,000; reserve for uncarned premiums, \$2,2122 67; reserve for unpaid losses and claims, \$200,711 21; net surplus, \$1.749,292 61.

An epidemic of suicide has visited the Hun-

An epidemic of suicide has visited the Hungarian capital. Within two weeks three eminent public officials and themselves dead, two of them because they had been guilty of peculation and feared exposure, and the third because he had become convinced that his long services had no prospect of being adequately recognized. The wretched pay of public officials has doubtless been the cause of many suicides, but a Magyar journal takes a broader view and thinks that the pessimism presched by Schopenhauer as a philosophy has filtered down through all ranks of society as the rule of life. The same journal remarks: "From the Minister of State to the day laborer, from the lover out of luck to the ruined speculator on 'Change, comes one and the same complaintie is of no value. Why should I prolong it!"

A correspondent living at Franklin, Sussex County, N. J., sends to The Tribune the following ac-

County, N. J., sends to THE TRIBUNE the following account of the queer caper of a tempest which sweps through that village last week: "Like an avenging spiris it concentrated all its fury and rage on a pair of large willows, one forty feet in height and eight feet around the base and the other nearly as large, striking in a direct line at their great roots. It ripped them up as it they had been nothing but weeds, then-which seemed a remarkable freak—sped on its way without disturbing a branch or even a twig anywhere eise in the vicinity. These great twin trees, that had withstood the fury of the tempests for so many generations, inseparable in life, were not divided in death. No sound was heard as they fell, demolishing both lines of fence leading to the grounds of the house, and completely blocking up the road."

TOWN TALK.

PERSONAL AND PRACTICAL A REAL TRANSFORMATION SCENE,—This year wit esses the transformation of the last of the fine old resi dences which stood on the south side of West Twenty third-st. between Fifth and Sixth aves., from once fash tonable dwellings into stores and shops. Only two of them remained on May I last, and these now shange their fronts and their styles. On the north side only one large dwelling house remains, and adjoining it a museum, summer garden and dry-goods store combined is rapidly going up. It is safe to assume that in a year the whole block will be devoted to business purposes. Twenty-third-st., as it was—a place of residences only—is now practically as far north as Fortysecond-st., with a strong upward tendency.

OF INTEREST TO BIG DINNER GIVERS.-The new banqueting hall which Stokes & Reed, of the Hoffman House, have built as the chief feature of the addition to the house facing on Twenty-fifth-st., is probably the most spacious and costly in the country. It will have cost when completed in the furnishing and decorating alone, and in the bric-à-brac (which Mr. Stokes is now bringing with him on the Alaska which sailed on Saturday), over

WHY LOTTERIES HAVE FAILED .- " I should suppose said a lawyer yesterday who has been engaged in some suits growing out of the lottery ventures in this State, "that THE TRIBUNE would feel like congratulating itself over the decision of Postmuster.General Gresham's reviv ing the order excluding the lottery companies "Why I" was asked. cause when all other papers were either silent or were publishing the advertisements and cooked-up defences of the lottery companies, THE TRIBUNE was almost daily exposing the frauds committed by them To it alone the credit is due of bringing about this action," "Well, what does the action amount to ! People win gamble in lotteries." "Yes," was the reply, ple win gamble in lotteries." "Yes," was the reply but it isn't everybody or every lottery company that can afford to keep up the conveniences for gambling. It takes money to run a lottery fraud, and if the machinery does not pay for weelf by bringing in dupes enough, then nobody is going to tun it. The Louisiana company has perfect machinery so long as it had the mails; deprived of them it will die." "I have heard there was a Lottery Ring in the Post Office." "It did not long survive the practical death of Star Routeism. And it can't be readily

VARIED ESTIMATES OF VALUE .- "You have some queer estimates of value here," said a Chicago publisher, in conversation with a TRIBUNE writer a day or two replied : the legal and the literary. I notice that the highest value you place upon a life lost in an accident is \$5,000, while a lost limb may be valued by a jury at any amount, and the shocked nerves of Major Harrold were valued as high as \$30,090. A breach of promise comes higher, if the girl is at all pretty and the jury susceptible, to several times the valuation of life; and I notice that for a libel on her character Miss Marie Prescott, tas actress, was allowed two and a half times what her heirs would have gotten if the corporation had killed her out-right." "And in the literary way !" "I find publishing houses here get English novels at as low a rate as \$250, while English publishers are paying some American writers \$2,500 for their novels. Then, too, look at your metropolitan newspapers on Sunday; their prices are of the most extraordinary variety. THE TRIBUNE and Times, for instance, enlarge their space 50 per cent but advance their price only 25 per cent. The Herald enlarges from 2 to 3 per cent in size and 66 per cent in price. The Sun and Star double their dimensions but increase their charges only half as much, and still that is double the advance charged by THE TRIBUNE. And, finally, there is The (new) World, which doesn't enlarge at all, but advances its price on Sunday 50 per cent Where is the philosophy of all this ?"

"CORNERL" VANDERBILT'S DERTS .- The settlement of the estate of the late Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has occasion ed a revival of statements regarding the payment of his indebtedness to the late Horace Greeley. "Some of these which I have noticed," said a gentleman who took part in the final closing of that extraordinary account, "do an injustice to the dead man and fall to do justice to those living. The only evidence of 'Corneel' bilt's indebtedness to Mr. Greeley were two notes, each for one-half of the sum which was credited to Mr. Greeley when 'Corneel' took advantage of the bankrupt law and evaded all payments. He gave these notes to Mr. Greeley as acknowledgment of his indebtedness and his inten-tion to pay him some day; and then he began to borrow of Mr. Greeley again. Years elapsed, and when 'Corneel' was furnished with means to pay, the principal and in-terest aggregated eighty odd thousand dollars, of which all but \$12,000 was paid to the daughters in cash. Two notes for \$6,000 each at one year were given to each of the daughters in lieu of this sum; but they were to have been indersed by Mr. E. D. Worcester, who was practically the guardian of 'Corneel,' but who flaured as trustee of the trust fund. Mr. Worcester never indorsed these notes, for the reason that if 'Corneel' should dis before they became due, he would have to pay them out of his own pocket. 'Corneel' was asked to pay them in cash, and was perfectly willing to do so, but one of his lawyers opposed him in doing it. It fisally came to the ears of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt that these notes were In illustration of President Garfield's ability, as a out and he directed that they be taken up. They were thereupon paid to the daughters in person in the office of Scott Lord. The money to pay the Greeley claim was furnished by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, and was in addition to the trust fund of \$400,000 which he added to the \$200,000 left 'Corneol' by his father. It cost the Van-derbilt estate and Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt about \$750,000 in all to liquidate 'Cornecl's' debts and to take care of

PUBLIC OPINION.

CAPTURING THE SPANISH VOTE. Judge Hoadly's Toledo speech shows that the Democratic candidate has a wonderful fund of information about affairs in Spain—almost equal to Sam Hunt's knowledge of the Fyramids. And this suggests that if Hoadly will seture us the Spanish vote, and Mr. Hunt can be induced to make a few speeches to the late subjects of Arab Bey, victory will surely clap her wings upon the Democratic banner in October.

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NO DUBIOUS ALLIANCES WANTED.

Prom The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Esp.)

There is no tonic that can bring out the full strength of the party voic in the States that the Republicans must gain if they win at the next election, to the extent that an utter freedom from dublous, or worse than dubius, alliances can. The results in last November point uneringly to the sensitive character of the Republican vote and the wisdom of a straigntionward campaign. They signify that the hands of a certain class of schemers must be kept off the party machinery, and they do not leave any room for doubt as to who most of the individuals composing that class are.

THE INDEPENDENT VOIER AND THE DEMOCRACY.

From The Beston Herald (Ind.)

The Democrats are beginning to understand that they cannot depend upon the Independent voters to repeat the encouragement given to their party last year. The successes which they won at that time made them so confident of victory next year that they became immediate, reckless, after their stupid old fashion. Not a single Democratic convention has repeated the pledges of support to Civil Service reform with which they were so flust as type of the place of the place of the service of